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LECTURE LXI.

JAPAN'S DRIVE TOWARDS THE SOUTH.

"JAPAN is on the march. The march is cruel and vigorous. JAPAN has the youthful obstreperousness, plus a unique sense of discipline, of an expanding State; it combines with the 'legitimate' reasons for expansion, a strong religious impulse, a kind of divine imperial mission which makes it doubly formidable. Nothing will stop JAPAN except force—force stronger than hers, or conceivably a social upheaval following grave military disaster." So wrote John Gunther the famous journalist in June 1939, and his opinion seems to us to fit the situation to-day equally well.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.

JAPAN has been pursuing an expansionist policy either openly or secretly ever since it sprang into the ranks of the world powers in 1868. Her first territorial acquisition was in 1895, when JAPAN took FORMOSA and KWANTUNG from CHINA in the Sino-Japanese War. KWANTUNG is a peninsula about which we have since heard a good deal, for it was in this province that the famous KWANTUNG army was organised and established. It was the nucleus of the military party of JAPAN, that was sworn to expound the imperialist mission of JAPAN in the FAR EAST and throughout the world. It was this army that contrived the incident

of MUKDEN on the 18th September 1931, and under that pretext forcibly annexed MANCHURIA, and created the puppet Government of MANCHUKUO. In the meantime the Russo-Japanese War had been fought, and JAPAN added KOREA to her Empire, in addition to successfully defying a '*Dreibund*' of European nations, FRANCE, RUSSIA and GERMANY, who were insisting on the return of the KWANTUNG Peninsula to CHINA. JAPAN's more recent history is just as obviously aggressive. In 1937 she engaged in an undeclared War against CHINA on her territory and organised a puppet-Government in the eastern provinces. All the treaty ports have been taken from the Chinese, the most scant courtesy to the concessions of various European nations being shown. She has captured HAINAN Island in the south and occupied the strategic island opposite NINGPO; and her latest act of open aggression has been the seizure under duress of the French colony of INDO-CHINA.

All this has been done in the face of western disapproval and warnings, in the name of the New Order in the FAR EAST, a slogan openly adopted and proclaimed in 1938 by Mutsuoka, the Foreign Minister. Nevertheless, such heady dope is only old wine in a new bottle. The same view has been advertised to the world in more high-sounding terms in the Tanaka Memorial of 1927—"*To settle difficulties in East Asia we must adopt a policy of blood and iron.* (A Bismarckian phrase so dear to the enemy). In order to conquer the world—(Note the practical modesty of the objective!) JAPAN must conquer EUROPE and ASIA; in order to conquer EUROPE and ASIA, JAPAN must first conquer CHINA, and in order to conquer CHINA, JAPAN must conquer MANCHURIA and MONGOLIA. JAPAN expects to fulfil the programme in 10 years." This policy JAPAN has been scrupulously following ever since, though temporary expediency has frequently forced her to disown it. Her most notable failure has been outer MONGOLIA, which still remains under Russian 'Control'. RUSSIA has jealously guarded that important region from the inroads of Japanese influence, and Stalin has stated in unmistakable terms that RUSSIA will fight her if JAPAN should interfere there. What JAPAN will do now in this region while RUSSIA is at War in EUROPE remains to be seen.

JAPAN, however, in occupation of SHANGHAI and of the entire eastern seaboard of the Asiatic Continent from KOREA down to SAIGON, is a formidable factor in world affairs. HAINAN ISLAND is about 1,000 miles from AKYAB as the crow flies. The SPRAGHTLEY ISLANDS

lie on the sea-line between SINGAPORE and MANILA. She has constructed air bases all along the INDO-CHINA coast. Soon after the capture of HAINAN we heard some time last year of German technicians and engineers having landed on the island, which JAPAN must be fortifying with her usual speed and efficiency. Thus established on the borders of THAILAND and MANCHURIA, JAPAN once more indulges in a diplomatic offensive, adding to her old standard of "the New Order in the FAR EAST" the new banner of "a co-prosperity sphere in Greater East ASIA!!"

It was therefore hardly surprising that when HOLLAND, and FRANCE fell, JAPAN began to develop some special sympathy towards "the teeming millions" of islands of the South Pacific. Actually she is now in need of oil and rubber. If AMERICA should even line up against her, for instance, JAPAN must make sure of oil supply, the most vital material for her air force. So a trade mission headed by Kobayashi was sent to the NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES, but the Dutch, scenting trouble, would have nothing to do with it. A "last diplomatic effort" was then made by Yoshizawa to get some valuable concessions from the EAST INDIES, in the course of which he had the hardihood to claim the "right" of JAPAN to "explore" the DUTCH EAST INDIES! The establishment of an airway between JAPAN and the DUTCH EAST INDIES was also proposed. (C. F.) The recent proposal of the Vichy Government to the U. S. A. for the opening of an air-line between DAKAR and SAN SALVADOR in South AMERICA, an apparently innocent proposal, would establish a German spring-board in DAKAR for an attack on South AMERICA! Yoshizawa also demanded permission to settle Japanese in the EAST INDIES as business men and technicians It is hardly surprising that the Dutch, in constant touch with BRITAIN and AMERICA, have not been very enthusiastic about JAPAN'S philanthropic plan.

These gambits are always veiled in diplomatic circumlocutions. They are deliberate feelers to test world opinion, but the iron hand under the velvet glove is frequently betrayed by the utterances of Japanese public men and newspapers. I merely quote a couple of these and leave you to decide on their convincingness. Listen to the following words:

"It is absolutely necessary for JAPAN to have a powerful Navy to defeat any State which would frustrate JAPAN'S noble effort of making the FAR EAST into a paradise of peace and prosperity." Again, "the

rational distribution of territory, national resources and policy—this should be the key note of national peace. The establishment of world peace is JAPAN'S aim. No country in the world has so high a vision as JAPAN to save the world" and finally "the peaceful policy of JAPAN has been evident in all the major problems that have beset our country. The Sino-Japanese War, the Russo-Japanese War and the present conflicts in MANCHURIA furnish examples of the desire of our nation to maintain peace(!) and stability in the FAR EAST." The last is a quotation from Baron Hironuma, once Prime Minister, and presently Minister without portfolio in the new Japanese Cabinet.

REASONS REAL AND OSTENSIBLE BEHIND THE DRIVE.

Most of us are now convinced that Japanese pretensions are based on political opportunism, backed by pseudo-ethnic and pseudo-religious arguments, but we had better examine certain plausible justifications frequently trotted out by the Japanese publicists, viz., (1) Economic shortage at home and (2) pressure of population.

JAPAN possesses vast shipping interests. Her fleet of merchantmen bring raw materials from all parts of the world, and take the finished products of her well organised industry to all the principal markets of the world. Her labour is so well organised that she is able to undersell other competitors in almost all her products. For all that, the invaded and oppressed CHINA was both her best customer and her principal source of raw materials! If her lust for territory has closed this mighty market near her door, it is certainly her own fault, but even so she occupied MANCHUKO in 1931. JAPAN is in possession of its rich coal and iron deposits. "Japanese Economic need" is something of a myth.

Pressure of population is the second argument to justify 'expansion.' It is now ten years since MANCHUKUO was occupied. Millions of Chinese have emigrated into MANCHUKUO, but only a few thousands of the Japanese have settled in the country, because it is too cold. Even their own territory, e. g., HOKKAIDO, the northernmost province of NIPPON, is only half-occupied, and although FORMOSA and KOREA have been under their occupation since 1895 and 1905 respectively, very few Japanese have occupied these regions.

For 'economic want' and 'pressure of over-population' would it not be excusable to substitute such now familiar slogans as 'Lebensraum' and 'Weltanschaung'; or "might is right" followed by an

occasional "positively our last territorial requirement". We fancy that JAPAN has pulled diplomatic wool over the eyes of peace-loving diplomats *for the last time.*

INDIA'S INTEREST IN THE QUESTION.

Some of the consequences to INDIA of a possible War with JAPAN are obvious. If you look at the map you will find that SAIGON, the Isthmus of KRAAL and TRICHINOPOLY are in the same latitude, and that only 1600 miles separate SAIGON from the Coromandel coast, and 1200 miles the Isthmus from our coast. Hence it is of vital importance to us that THAILAND'S integrity should be preserved at all costs. In case the worst should happen, BRITAIN has naturally taken the precaution of strengthening the defences of the Eastern frontier of BURMA, a process announced in the Japanese press as "the massing of British troops for the invasion of THAILAND"!!. On this work Indian troops are largely employed, and further East still MALAYA has been very considerably reinforced from the same sources. The latest news, for instance, is that we have sent Ghurka battalions to MALAYA for the first time in this War, and these, together with several previous reinforcements, plus units of all kinds from AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND, now constitute a very formidable land army for the defence of a part of the world which is of very vital importance to us in INDIA. We say nothing here, since the subject has been recently dealt with in this Bulletin, of our arrangements for the naval and air defence of SINGAPORE. It was worth a separate study, and doubtless the Japanese have paid it that compliment.

But the Commonwealth is not the only Power interested in the monkey tricks of Japanese Expansionists. American trade interests in the NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES, and the fact that, though the PHILIPPINE ISLANDS are due to attain independence in 1946, AMERICA has no intention of their becoming a prey to another Pacific Power, have led Mr. Roosevelt to deal very straightly with Japanese pretensions and excuses, and to make it clear that the U. S. A. is wholly with BRITAIN, and behind Mr. Churchill's recent "This has to stop" warning to JAPAN'S war-mongers.

AMERICA is already supplying—as is BRITAIN—the Chinese with war-materials. She has sent a military mission to CHUNGKING; an air-service between SIBERIA and ALASKA has been opened over the top of JAPAN; Dutch Harbour and the other air bases in the ALEUTIAN ISLANDS

are now astir with American Engineers and protective troops. When JAPAN protested against the American supply of war materials to RUSSIA through VLADIVOSTOK, the insolent objection was rejected promptly and with strength. Promptly, as usual, Japanese publicity changed its tone, and President Roosevelt was coaxed to a conference with Admiral Nomura, while a personal message from Prince Konoye, the Japanese Premier, has been delivered to the American President by his ambassador in WASHINGTON. The world now awaits the publication of the result of this conference, and it is not expected that this will prove another MUNICH, or that President Roosevelt will adopt another 'appeasement' programme. While these peace talks have been opened in WASHINGTON we hear Prince Konoye's would be partner's words that "JAPAN is facing one of her gravest crisis in her history." This is fine enough, not because JAPAN is a persecuted and 'Encircled' country but because she overshot the mark by her trespass into INDO-CHINA. The familiar Nazi technique of grab, followed by the most thinly-plausible diplomatic justifications, has this time been met with firm and prompt counter measures by the U. S. A. and BRITAIN, and they have rattled her.

Not all the Japanese nation is infected with Nazi dope, or prepared to accede to Hitler's urgent promptings to enter the War on the side of the Axis. The *News Week*, a semi-official organ, for instance, is inclined to play Cassandra. Its most recent deductions provide something of a diplomatic barometer. It is inclined to believe that the Allies will win the War ultimately in 1942. The three outstanding events which form the evidence for such a conclusion are these. First, Hitler did not win the Battle for BRITAIN. Secondly, the Battle of the Atlantic has been won by BRITAIN, if only "on points." Thirdly, the time-table set by Hitler for the conquest of RUSSIA has long been exceeded since and still the surge of the battling hosts is moving forward and backward without definite result.

Nevertheless, JAPAN is an Axis Power, and a dangerous one, and Sir Shenton Thomas, the Governor of the Straits Settlements, has recently uttered a clear warning against her. JAPAN is coming steadily nearer, he says, for her troops are on the Southern INDO-CHINA border of THAILAND. JAPAN has proclaimed herself a member of the Axis, and it is useless to ignore facts. We are not aggressors, and we do not want War in the FAR EAST; if it comes, it will not be through any act of ours. Indeed we want peace, but the best way to ensure peace is to

show a resolute front against aggression. "If we are attacked we shall fight until victory is won. In the hour of trial, if it comes, I am sure that the people of MALAYA will show the same courage, determination, coolness and sacrifice as that shown by the people of BRITAIN."

The hour of trial for MALAYA will also be an hour of trial for INDIA. Let us be sure that if it comes, the people of INDIA will do the same.

APPENDIX I.

POSITION OF JAPAN'S INDUSTRIES DOES IT ENCOURAGE ENTRY INTO WAR? WAR EFFORT SAID TO HAVE PASSED ITS PEAK

JAPAN is said to have laid in stocks of certain materials including oil to last for something like one year, writes the *Manchester Guardian* in an editorial on August 23. With that reservation, Japan's economic position can still be regarded as exceedingly weak. Heavy industries, the basis of all munitions, depend for **five eighths of their steel output** on **imported** iron-ore pig-iron or scrap. Much of the ore comes from British Malaya and the Philippines. All scrap came from the United States until early this year, when the supply was finally stopped. Coking coal is already scarce. Base metals used for improving steel can no longer be imported in useful quantities, thoughlsome copper is mined in Japan, and tungsten is available in Indo-China. For many months there has been no snpply of special steels, machinery or machine tools from anywhere.

Japan's conquests have brought her little relief. For every yen worth of goods taken from Manchukuo in 1940 Japan had to ship in return three yen worth of manufactures. In occupied China her failure to create settled conditions, and herl ack of productive equipment, have altogether thwarted her plans for the development of mining and cotton production. As for oil, shipments from California and the Dutch East Indies have until recently been large, but there has probably been no shipment of high-grade aviation petrol for some months past. Lack of this fuel would be important if hostilities were to break out in the Southern Pacific, for it affects the operating range of aircraft.

Until ten years ago, Japan's, industry consisted largely of light manufactures, especially textiles. Her heavy and engineering industries are still young, and their mechanical inferiority is admitted by Japanese experts. What is more important, these industries were established without any national raw material basis, and with the help of foreign machine tools, of

which no more are obtainable. Home, production of machine tools is small, and this sets definite limits to the output of aircraft. The current output is estimated at 250 machines of all types monthly, equally divided between the army and the navy. If this is correct, the Japanese navy cannot have more than 1,500 modern planes, and, in the event of serious hostilities, replacement would be difficult.

The production of other munitions of war has not been increased since last year. After nearly ten years of almost continuous war, men and machines are showing signs of fatigue.

In the most important sections of Japanese industry, the productivity of labour has been steadily declining. Even if supplies from the outside world had been limited only by the increasing needs of the democratic Powers, it would have been safe to judge that Japan's war effort had passed its peak. Sanctions, if properly applied, will place before Japan a choice between risking all on a desperate attempt at a quick victory, or returning to the standards of conduct which she abandoned in 1931 for a campaign that was ill-conceived and hopeless from the start. Meanwhile, the democratic Governments should realise that minor concessions will not alter the fact that Japan's industries are facing an impossible situation. They will only encourage Japanese leaders to hope that larger concessions may follow if the present course is held a little longer.

APPENDIX II.

CHEERFUL ANTICIPATIONS IN SOUTH PACIFIC.

MASS DELIVERY OF AIRCRAFT TO MENACED COUNTRIES.

SPECULATIONS ON JAPAN'S NEXT MOVE.

by

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MALAYA and the East Indies both hope that they will be given priority in the supplies of Australian-built Bristol Beaufort torpedo bombers. These aircraft are believed to be pre-eminently suitable for the defence of the Singapore approaches, and also the key-points of Java, Sumatra and Borneo. Both Malayan and East Indies aviation experts believe that the torpedo bomber is destined to play a major part in any operations that may develop in this part of the world.

Enemy warships, transports and supply vessels proceeding through the narrow straits between the islands of the great East Indian Archipelago would provide ideal targets for such aircraft. Catalina flying-boats are already carrying out useful anti-raider patrol work, using the Indian Ocean atolls (coral islets) as bases. **These aircraft can stay in the air from dawn to dusk. Recently one was on patrol for 18 hours without returning to its base.**

Soon the sky over the lonely Pacific wastes will pulsate with throbbing engines, during mass delivery flights to the Far East. The Netherlands East Indies Maraine Department recently announced that arrangements had been completed for the delivery by air of a large number of Catalinas from San Diego (California) to Sourabaya (Java). The Netherlands East Indies army is completing arrangements for the mass delivery of an exceptionally large number of North American bombers, capable of carrying a gigantic bomb-load for long distances. The United States army air corps is already delivering by air large bombers to the Philippines. It is a natural conclusion that bombers destined for Malaya and India at any future date will also be delivered by air over the Pacific.

The views of Far Eastern observers differ widely about the time that Japan will need to consolidate her bases in Indo-China, in readiness to make another move. Some believe that Japan requires no more than another three weeks; others think that up to three months will be necessary. These conflicting opinions are mainly due to differing views as to what will be Japan's next move. If she drives towards Thailand, it is pointed out, the use of her naval forces is not as important as if she sought to gain a foothold in the East Indies outer islands, or if she chose to attack Malaya or Borneo. If she attacked Lower Malaya in the vicinity of the Singapore fortress, Borneo, or the East Indies outer islands, her fleet would be necessarily called upon to play a large part. In that case, the time necessary to complete a satisfactory naval base at Camranh Bay becomes of first importance. Opinion differs as to the value of Camranh Bay as a naval base. Some experts regard it merely as a "good anchorage", lacking the natural facilities possessed by certain British and Dutch naval bases.

If Japan chose to invade Malaya across the Thailand border, her forces would be faced with the colossal task of driving over 500 miles down Malaya, through some of the world's thickest jungle. There would be little chance of support by landing a force on the east coast, as a high mountain range separates the two coasts, with only a few jungle tracks across it.

Huge preparations would be necessary for a hostile force to take and hold Borneo, where centres of population are the only penetrations of the Jungle. The hostile occupying force in Borneo would almost certainly suffer severely

from disease, after the defenders had destroyed the few utility amenities. Strategists sum up the geographical advantages as being definitely on the side of the defenders, in case of any attack on Singapore or the East Indies.

Exodus of the Japanese from the East Indies, Malaya and Burma continues by steamer and train. Some Japanese, however, affirm their intention to remain in Malaya, come what may. The Police Commissioner of Johore states that Japanese living in certain areas of Johore have been given 14 days' notice to leave, the notice expiring on August 31.

WEEKLY WAR SUMMARY.

6—9—41 to 12—9—41.

Spitzbergen.—The most exciting news of the week is the landing of British, Canadian, and Norwegian forces on the island of SPITZBERGEN, (SVALBARD) in the Arctic Archipelago, lying between GREENLAND and Arctic RUSSIA, some 1,500 miles away from the northern-most point of GREAT BRITAIN. Originally a *terra nullius* it was recognised in 1920 as Norwegian territory and the present expedition was therefore undertaken with the consent of the Norwegian Government. Though sparsely inhabited, its importance consists chiefly in its rich coal deposits. In the first year of the War the Germans, though short of coal did not lay hands on SPITZBERGEN because of Russian coaling interests in the BARENTZBURG area which is part of this island. But after the commencement of hostilities with RUSSIA the German spoliation started, two ships at a time bringing the booty, cautiously away owing to fear of Allied attack.

The British landing on the island though similar to the earlier landings on the LOFOTENS, NARVIK, ANDALSNES and MOLDE is remarkable for its daring, as well as for the secrecy with which it was carried out. The enemy was taken completely unawares, and the landing was carried out bloodlessly, without even a Quisling appearing on the scene. 150,000 tons of enemy coal was set on fire and the whole of the civil population, of 700 to 1000—miners and sailors—full of hatred for the Germans because they had reduced their wages and on the verge

of famine, were evacuated in order to prevent any chances of illtreatment and reprisal at the hands of the enemy as at the LOFOTENS. The evacuees have since been recruited to British mines and ships.

The expedition is important as the first Canadian operation outside BRITAIN in the present War and because it opens opening a Northern route to RUSSIA simultaneously with the IRAN route from the South. In auspicious circumstances it may even prove a route to an attack on the enemy through SCANDINAVIA.

The Greer Incident.—News is to hand that the U. S. destroyer *Greer* carrying mail to ICELAND was attacked by a German submarine on the American side of the Atlantic, some 220 miles South-west of REYKJAVIK on the 4th of September. But the torpedo missed the mark and the *Greer* replied by counter-attacking with depth-charges. The fate of the submarine is not known. The Germans who at first denied all knowledge of the event now admit that the submarine was theirs but reverse the order of events by asserting that the destroyer was the first to strike and the submarine, not even able to identify the attacker released a torpedo in self-defence. Insult is added to mendacity by adding that President Roosevelt had purposely ordered the attack in order to provoke an incident by which to inflame public opinion in the U.S.

The Steel Seafarer.—A third naval incident of the week is the sinking of another American vessel, this time a cargo steamer carrying American war materials to the MIDDLE EAST. She was torpedoed on Friday the 5th, 200 miles south of Suez by a long distance dive-bomber operating presumably from the DODECANESE.

The Sessa.—On the top of this news comes the belated report of the sinking of the U. S. Ship *Sessa* on August 17, 300 miles South West of ICELAND. Originally a Danish ship, she was taken over by the U. S. and at the time of the occurrence was flying a Panamanian flag as she had not yet been transferred to the U. S. registry. She did not carry any war material but mainly food-stuffs to the Icelandic Government, but whatever the cargo or nationality but when the Nazi gets a chance to attack, he seems to take little account of either cargo or nationality.

Axis losses on the Sea.—During the week the Axis has had the worst of it at sea. A considerable number of German and Italian ships, in the Mediterranean, including the Adriatic, and particularly the Libyan

coast, and in the North Sea have fallen victims now to the British Navy, now to her Fleet Air Arm and increasingly to her submarine action. The first of such news during the week was the successful attack by the Fleet Air Arm on an enemy convoy of 5 ships and 7 destroyers resulting in 2 ships hit and 2 damaged, with the disaster enhanced by the enemy destroyers firing on their own ships and the ships themselves running helter-skelter into one another in confusion. The second report brought the news of the torpedoing of a large Italian liner by a British submarine in the Straits of Messina and the third of the sinking of a German destroyer, a cruiser (the *Bremse*) and a trawler on the MURMANSK front, the torpedoeing of two German supply ships in the British channel, and the sinking of a large Italian schooner in the Mediterranean. Thus, to quote Sir. A. Sinclair, the enemy is getting a double dose of the medicine which he has himself prescribed.

The Battle of the Atlantic.—This brings us to the Battle of the Atlantic which is improving in our favour day by day. July losses have proved the lowest on record for a whole year. This while admitted by the enemy is explained away as due to the presence of fewer British targets on the sea. There can hardly be a more patent lie than this. The weekly average import into GREAT BRITAIN now execeds 85,000 tons and it is brought in convoys such as Mr. Churchill recently saw, riding the Atlantic leisurely and in majesty, in spite of magnetic and acoustic mines, U-boats and bombers in the case of British naval might supplemented by the U. S. patrol. On the other hand, the loss to enemy shipping has been 'enormous,' three times as great as the British, though the British target, on all the seven seas is at least '10 or 20 times' that offered by the enemy. 2,000 British or Allied ships are constantly traversing the ocean, with at least 400 of them constantly in the danger zone.

The Russian Battle.—The battle-line of the Hun sways to and fro across the immense Russian plains, wriggling like an enormous snake filed and battered but not dead. LENINGRAD, KIEV and ODESSA the three bastions of Russian freedom are still beyond the reach of its fangs. The German claim to have encircled LENINGRAD by the capture of SCHLISSELBURG 25 miles to the east, and the arrival of the Finns on the River Svir go unconfirmed. LENINGRAD'S railways to MURMANSK in the north, to RYBINSK to the east and MOSCOW to the south are reported intact. The most threatening approach to the city has been so far only from the

west and south-west over a plateau full of peat-bogs, guarded by the heights of PULKOVO. What is at least equally important is that in a 3-week battle the enemy has been successfully counter-attacked in the Central Sector, been smashed at ELNIA, been expelled from 50 villages and is now pursued towards SMOLENSK. In these actions eight of his divisions have been annihilated. As '*Annalist*' wisely observes, the fate of the German compaign may ultimately depend on the Central Sector. If as is claimed it is German mobile columns that have captured SCHLISSELBURG it is also these same mobile columns that have now been pierced and driven back by the overwhelming Russian army on the *offensive*.

Let us also remember that the Germans have still to cross the Dneiper, still to approach KIEV, and still to take ODESSA.

British Aid.—While long-term aid is what is expected from AMERICA RUSSIA's urgent needs are being immediately met by BRITAIN. On Sept. 9, Mr. Hugh Dalton, the Minister of Economic Warfare announced 'substantial' shipments of rubber, tin, wool, lead, jute and shellac to RUSSIA. Hundreds of British planes have either already joined the fight or are on their way to the front. The Allied Military Mission led by Mr. Averell Harriman on behalf of U. S. and by Lord Beaverbrook representing BRITAIN will soon meet in MOSCOW. The Russian battle is going to be long. Hitler himself has admitted preparations for a winter campaign.

The case of Finland.—FINLAND which a year ago was the object of allied regard as the victim of Russian aggression is now forfeiting that sympathy, on account of aggressive attitude her own is towards RUSSIA now. Her present association with GERMANY had been even overlooked in certain quarters because of her declaration to be fighting for the recovery of her lost territory. If so, her ambition has now been fulfilled. With the re-capture of SALIA, KUUSAMO and UTHUA on the frontier, all ceded to RUSSIA last winter, the whole of the old Finnish territory has now been recovered and FINLAND has no further reason to continue the fight, under the banner of self-defence. Yet the present reported Finnish advance beyond her borders up to the river Svir in order to join the German hosts to the east and to cut off the northern routes to LENINGRAD, and Field Marshal Mannerheim's Order of the Day that "the time had not come to turn our (Finnish) swords into ploughshares" show how the Field Marshal's pro-German attitude and added Nazi pressure are driving an unwilling nation over

the precipice. Judged by the declarations of Mr. Tanner, ex-Foreign Minister of FINLAND and Leader of the Social Democratic Party, the Finns are now in no mood to continue the fight and would stop hostilities on a Russian guarantee supported by BRITAIN and AMERICA. Field Marshal Mannerheim is reported to have even discussed armistice terms based on a cession of Russian KARELIA, which RUSSIA however has refused to concede. However, it be, the continuance of her present policy will spell ruin for Finland. The 15,000 tons of wheat promised by GERMANY may never arrive; meanwhile BRITAIN and the U. S. who had hitherto been her feeders will change their policy for the worse unless FINLAND faces realities and quickly reverts to common sense. BRITAIN has already stopped issuing navicerts and in other respects has completed the economic blockade.

Iran has agreed to all the Anglo-Russian demands which include (1) the closure of German, Italian, Hungarian and Rumanian legations (2) the surrender of German subjects and (3) the withdrawal of Iranian troops to specified positions, though they will be permitted to retain arms. The Germans will be rounded up and sent to concentration camps in IRAN before shipment to India.

The Smoke-Screen.—JAPAN has 'missed the bus.' 'If the Japanese had wanted to move at the most auspicious time they would have done so a year ago. These are the remarks of Mr. Duff Cooper who has now arrived in SINGAPORE. He also added, 'there would appear to have been some slowing down of the tempo in JAPAN, if not of temperature, which is something to be thankful for'. This is evidently due to prompt British and American economic pressure, following on the military occupation of INDO-CHINA. But it is too soon to say that tension in the Pacific has ceased. Prince Konoye's letter to the American President and the Roosevelt-Nomura talks are shrouded in secrecy, and behind a smoke screen of negotiations JAPAN may in reality be consolidating her new positions and biding her time.

The Battle of Germany.—The increasing intensity, frequency, and extent of R. A. F. raids are causing serious concern in GERMANY. As a German Air Ministry broadcaster said on Saturday night, the enemy now realises that the British are 'very tough', and that the air-war is proving 'a bitter affair'. BERLIN was raided 4 times in 8 nights closing with Tuesday last. The Buna (synthetic rubber),

chemical works at HULS and KASUL, and the head-quarters of the Henschal Locomotive workshops were fiercely bombed during the week, besidesother targets such as MANNHEIM, OSTEND, DUNKIRK and BREST. A testimony to the severity of these attacks is the 'longish' accounts of the attacks that are now appearing in the German press, conceding the strength of the British air-arm, and disclosing the fact of an air-attack on two fronts. The Germans are also realising that the German bombing of BRITAIN has dwindled to the dimensions of nominal, occasional raids.

SIDE LIGHTS.

IRAN.

Reports and letters arriving from the British forces in IRAN continue to comment on the general peacefulness and contented resignation of the inhabitants. There is no doubt that various examples given by BRITAIN in the last decade of her honest intention to respect and make friends of Moslem States, in contradistinction to the theories and practice of the Totalitarians (e. g. Dr. Darre's promise that Asiatics and other conquered races are to be slaves of the new aristocracy of German heroes, or Graziani's treatment of the Senussis) have been welcomed and trusted. Even over the mess in PALESTINE, British *motives* have not been misunderstood; they have merely been blamed for political ineptitude in the administration of an exceedingly difficult mandate.

It is rather a shame, therefore, that there have been found Moslems in this country who profess to mistrust the military justification of the Anglo-Soviet action in IRAN, and to ask cynical questions as to why and how long we propose to stay there.

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EXPEDIENCY CAN HAVE A MORAL ASPECT.

One could write a long chapter to answer these critics, but a few major points may suffice here.

(i) PERSIA is the "Clapham Junction" of the whole defensive system of the MIDDLE EAST, RUSSIA and INDIA.

(ii) Axis methods had *very nearly* established themselves there. A month or two more, and Nazi hordes would have followed their Fifth Column, to snaffle 16 million tons of IRAN, IRAQ and BAHREIN oil, break up the SAADABAD pact, and *directly threaten* SYRIA, IRAQ, TRANSJORDANIA, AFGHANISTAN and INDIA.

(iii) Expediency therefore demanded that something should be done about it. The British perhaps had had enough of being blamed for *not* going to the help of ABYSSINIA, or of ALBANIA!

(iv) From the moral point of view, is Nazism a danger to civilization or is it not? Have those who prize Democracy and loathe cynical lying, theft and cruelty as a political theory, the right to fight Nazism wherever they see it? Three-quarters of the world have answered 'yes'—and there is no doubt whatever whom we attacked when we entered IRAN!

(v) How long shall we stay there? The answer is flatly—and rightly—as long as it is necessary. The Germans have got to be prevented from coming back; and there are other enemy embassies and consulates and nuclei in the country, which must be prevented from taking over Von Papen's and Dr. Grobba's and the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem's organisation.

(vi) Shall we ever get out? Of course we shall get out, when our object is accomplished. Churchill and Roosevelt have both publicly committed themselves to abjuring any kind of aggrandizement, for one thing. If critics want a parallel, let them remember that after the last war, IRAN, which was full of British troops, was in no position to insist on their evacuation, yet every single man was withdrawn, and PERSIA left to govern herself exactly as she liked.

No. GREAT BRITAIN has no axe to grind in PERSIA, for herself, she has done what had to be done; the people of the country know it, and show they know it. And if, by virtue of this almost bloodless occupation, they can oust and harry the Nazis, and incidentally assist and supply our Allies the Russians, then so much the worse for Hitler. When Hitler is extinguished, PERSIA will once more be left to her own devices.

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TURKEY'S QUANDARY. It is extremely difficult to say what one would do in TURKEY'S place just now! It would seem that President Ineunu and M. Sarajoglu continue to play their diplomatic cards with admirable address, in that they continue to keep their country on its avowed course of neutrality long after most other nations would have given it up as hopeless. Nevertheless they are in an extremely anxious situation, which is, to be honest, not relieved by the action which RUSSIA and BRITAIN have been forced to take in IRAN!

We have little doubt on which side of the fence the Turks would *like* to come down, but German troops have been on their frontier for six months, the Bulgarians are being gingered up by their unwelcome guests to take an offensive which may or may not be directed against the Russians, and besides having Germans or Italians in many of the islands round her coasts, CRETE, the actual cork in the Aegean bottle, is now in the hands of the Nazis. In addition, a gentleman called Von Papen flits backwards and forwards between ANKARA and BERLIN, and though we profess rather to laugh at him, it should be remembered that he did very skilfully undermine Austrian independence five years ago. TURKEY, almost surrounded, has to live, and Von Papen can very likely flaunt some rather attractive baubles in the way of economic and trade concessions before the worried eyes of TURKEY's ministers.

True, TURKEY has honourably (with regard to her alliance with BRITAIN) stood the test of three difficult situations,—in IRAQ, in SYRIA and in IRAN, and no supplies or reinforcements reached Germany's friends across her territory. But each forestalling of GERMANY has resulted in increased pressure from BERLIN on ANKARA, and it is hardly surprising that the last affair has not received an universally favourable press in TURKEY, presumably because they resent the inevitable extra harassing from German diplomats. There is indeed reason to believe that they will be pressed very hard to break the Montreux Convention and allow the passage of Italian (and French?) warships through the DARDANELLES. The arguments that Von Papen will use are obviously that the Russo-British action in IRAN 'encircles' TURKEY, and that in order to preserve their independence, German troops in TURKEY, and Axis fleets in the Black Sea are 'what the doctor ordered'. To a people so jealous of independence as is Mustafa Kemal's new state, such arguments, untrustworthy though their source be, must have some weight.

On the other hand, GERMANY too has to move with caution. She may grievously need a sea-borne expeditionary force to sail the Black Sea and get in behind Budenny, but she knows that to try and force the Straits militarily would immediately throw TURKEY into the arms of the Allies.

The situation is fraught with the most interesting possibilities, and it is useless to speculate, but the longer Ineunu can hold off as he has been doing, the better for us. Turkish staunchness has already gained us most valuable time, and may gain us—and the Russians—more. So for the moment let us reserve a little sympathy for a people playing a most difficult game, who now find that whereas they may have hoped that when Hitler went to war with RUSSIA two dangerous imponderables were safely engaged for a long time, British action, however necessary in IRAN, has at least challenged a German counter-move through TURKEY—a contingency which, needless to say, has hardly escaped the notice of our own High Command!

MORE FACE-SAVING. Dangerous as the Japanese militarists are, and will continue to be, one can sometimes afford a smile at their expense. This oil-tankers-to-VLADIVOSTOK business is a case in point. When, on August 18 this large convoy left LOS ANGELES, the Japs went off the deep end. "JAPAN cannot remain indifferent to the supply of war materials to RUSSIA by way of VLADIVOSTOK" shouted the officia spokesman, and the papers followed suit with violent threats. Then Mr. Churchill addressed to JAPAN a sentence in a speech. "This has got to stop" he said, and the Russian Government followed it up by a note suggesting that Japanese interference with the tankers would be considered an 'unfriendly act' (save the mark !). Mr. Cordell Hull also expressed the intention of his government to see that goods which they sold to customers in EUROPE were delivered, with or without the imprimatur of NIPPON, and behold the new interpretation of Japanese feelings on the subject ! Their Radio innocently announce that the passage of these tankers is not so much a legal question as one of "hurting the feelings of the Japanese people by sending tankers so close to their shores" ! !

And more significantly still the despatch of those tankers is now commonly supposed in JAPAN to have been a direct result of the Atlantic meeting between the President of the U. S. A. and Mr. Churchill. How conscience doth make cowards of us all !

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CORKED ! The exploit of the Fleet Air Arm in burning down the Sardinian cork forests the other day deserves rather more attention than the sardonic congratulations of a British admiral, who estimated that GERMANY would now have enough burnt cork to give every Nazi a Hitler moustache.

Axis food economy and airplane production receive a very shrewd blow in the loss of those forests. Cork is certainly being widely used, for the following purposes ; doubtless in 'ersatz' conditions there are others :—

(*a*) Insulation in cold storage plants.

(*b*) Washers and many small accessories in aero-engines and parts.

(*c*) As a substitute for leather boot-soles—the leather shortage in ITALY and GERMANY being one of the better results of our blockade.

True, the principal cork industries lie in SPAIN and PORTUGAL, but it is a very bulky commodity to transport, and that enough was not being obtained from these sources is proved by the great extension of the Sardinian cork plantations in recent times.

THE DAY OF NATIONAL-PRAYER. The public meeting in the Town Hall, which followed special services in temple, mosque and church last Sunday was rather impressive. The building can seldom have been so full before, and an audience which must have represented every stratum of every persuasion mentioned in the State Manual listened attentively to speeches which are reported to have been above the ordinary in sentiment and substance. The welcome presence of His Highness the Raja, who made the opening address, doubtless partially accounted for the notable attendance figures, but these are also indubitable testimony to the growing war-consciousness of PUDUKKOTTAI, and to the loyalty and admiration they feel for their King Emperor, for the 'constancy and courage of the British people, military and civilian, and for the self-sacrificing devotion of our new Russian allies. Unless 1,500 odd people enjoyed the words for words' sake, the third year of war will provide fresh proof of PUDUKKOTTIANS' intention to make the victory of the Allies the principal objective of their spare time and their spare cash.

BRITISH and Russian Air Raids over ENEMY and ENEMY-occupied Territories.

Date.	Targets.	R. A. F. and Allied losses.	Enemy aircraft losses and results of air bombardment.
1—9—41. (Monday.)			
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.		
DAY :—			
	The port of BREMEN ...	...	Heavy damage.
EVENING :—			
	An enemy convoy off the FRENCH coast.	1 plane.	...
	Offensive patrol over the ENGLISH CHANNEL.	...	...
NIGHT :—			
	Military and Industrial Objectives at COLOGNE.	1 plane.	Heavily damaged.
	SICILY.		
	Aircraft on the ground at GERBINI and COMISO.	...	Many big fires started.

Date.	Targets.	R. A. F. and Allied losses.	Enemy aircraft losses and results of air bombardment.
1—9—41.	**(Monday.)**—*cont.*		
	ITALY.		
	A train at POZZALLO ...	...	Machine-gunned.
	Shipping, munitions factories, the railway, merchantship and a sea plane at CROTOME.	...	...
	ITALIAN AFRICA.		
	The harbour and shipping at TRIPOLI	...	...
	The road and railway west of TRIPOLI	...	Damaged.
	The aerodrome buildings at MELLAHA	...	...
	The harbour and shipping at BENGHAZI	...	Ship hit.
	Motor transport neer BARCE ...	...	Machine-gunned.
	The landing ground at EL GAZALA ...	1 plane.	Fires started.
	(By Russian planes).		
	EASTERN FRONT.		
	Air combats, aircraft on the aerodromes, enemy positions along the whole battle area.	27 planes.	39 planes.
2—9—41.	**(Tuesday).**		
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.		
	DAY:—		
	An enemy convoy off the NORWEGIAN coast.	...	1 ship destroyed; another hit.
	The port of BREMEN		
	Offensive sweeps over Northern FRANCE and ENGLISH CHANNEL.	...	2 fighters.
	Enemy supply ship off DUNKIRK ...	2 bombers.	Ship enveloped in smoke.
	NIGHT:—		
	Railway communications and Industrial buildings at FRANKFURT.	...	Buildings crashed; Fires started.
	Main railway stations and military objectives at BERLIN.		
	Industrial objectives at MANNHEIM ...		
	The ports of OSTEND and DUNKIRK.	9 planes.	...
	SICILY.		
	The Aerodromes at COMISO and GERBINI.	No loss.	1 plane.

Date.	Targets.	R. A. F. and Allied losses.	Enemy aircraft. losses and results of air bombardment.
2—9—41. (Tuesday).—*cont.*			
	MEDITERRANEAN.		
	An enemy convoy of 5 ships with an escort of 7 destroyers east of cape SPARTIUENTO (SARDINIA).	...	1 big ship blown up. Another set on fire. 2 small vessels damaged.
	ITALIAN AFRICA.		
	Barracks, Post and Telegraph office at DERNA.	...	Damaged.
	Landing ground at EL GAZALA ...	...	Fires started.
	Officers quarters at BARDIA ...	...	...
	Store dumps at GAMBUT ...	...	Set on fire.
	(By Russian planes.)		
	EASTERN FRONT.		
	Air combats and aircraft on the aerodromes along the whole area.	28 planes.	52 planes.
3—9—41. (Wednesday.)			
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.		
NIGHT :—			
	The docks at BREST ...	...	...
	ITALIAN AFRICA.		
	The harbour, a destroyer and a merchant-ship at TRIPOLI.	...	The destroyer sunk; the ship damaged.
	Enemy dumps north of GAMBUT ...	...	...
	(By Russian planes).		
	EASTERN FRONT.		
	Infantry, air combats and aircraft on the ground throughout the entire front.	27 planes.	56 planes.
	BALTIC SEA.		
	Enemy transports and patrol boats in the BALTIC SEA.	...	1 transport and 1 patrol vessel sunk; 2 transports damaged.

Date.	Targets.	R. A. F. and Allied losses.	Enemy aircraft losses and results of air bombardment.
4—9—41.	**(Thursday.)**		
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.		
	DAY :—		
	Industrial plant at MAZINGARBE ...	...	...
	The Docks at CHERBOURG ...	7 day-fighters and 1 day-bomber.	...
	The Docks at ROTTERDAM ...	...	11 day-fighters.
	NIGHT :—		
	An enemy tanker off the coast of BRITANNY.	...	...
	A factory at LA PALLICE ...	...	...
	ITALIAN AFRICA.		
	Motor transport depots and buildings at TRIPOLI.	...	Buildings collapsed and many fires started.
	Railway sidings, workshops, barracks and aerodrome at BARCE.	...	...
	An enemy landing ground in CYRENAICA.	...	Tents and stores set on fire.
	MEDITERRANEAN.		
	Shipping in the harbour at COTRONE (Sothern ITALY).	...	One merchantship hit.
	SICILY.		
	Aerodromes at GERBINI and CATANIA	...	Fires started 2 planes.
	(By Russian planes).		
	EASTERN FRONT.		
	Enemy troops, aircraft and aerodromes along the whole area.	7 planes.	61 planes.
	GERMANY.		
	BERLIN	2 planes.	Many big fires started.

Date.	Targets.	R. A. F. and Allied losses.	Enemy aircraft losses and results of air bombardment.
5—9—41. (Friday).			
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.		
	No information available ...	...	...
	ITALIAN AFRICA.		
	The harbour and shipping at TRIPOLI	...	1 ship hit.
	The aerodrome and aircraft on the ground at DERNA.	...	Explosions and fires started.
	A motor transport camp south of DERNA.	...	Fires started.
	Dispersed aircraft and motor transport at MARTUBA.	...	...
	The Aerodromes at BARDIA and ELADEM.	...	...
	(By Russian planes).		
	EASTERN FRONT.		
	Panzer troops and air combats along the entire battle area.	11 planes.	23 planes.
6—9—41. (Saturday).			
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.		
	DAY :—		
	Enemy shipping in OSLO harbour ...	No loss.	Ships damaged.
	NIGHT :—		
	A synthetic rubber factory at HULS (RHINELAND).	...	Large fires started.
	Industrial targets in the RUHR ...	...	Damaged.
	The harbour and a fish oil factory at BERGHSO (NORWAY).	...	Factory set on fire.
	MEDITERRANEAN.		
	A Convoy of 3 merchant ships escorted by 3 destroyers in the MEDITERRANEAN.	...	One marchant-ship destroyed.

Date.	Targets.	R. A. F. and Allied losses.	Enemy aircraft losses and results of air bombardment.
6—9—41.	**(Saturday.)**—*cont.*		
	ITALIAN AFRICA.		
	Military stores and buildings at BENGHAZI.	...	Directly hit.
	Buildings at BERKA ...	...	...
	Enemy aircraft at EL TOMMI ...	...	5 planes destroyed many others damaged.
	The Aerodromes at EL GAZALA and MARTUBA.	...	1 plane.
	Aerodrome and buildings at EL ADEM.	...	Fires started.
	Enemy gun positions east of TOBRUK	...	...
	SICILY.		
	The Aerodromes at COMISO, CATANIA and GERBINI.	1 plane.	Many planes damaged.
	(By Russian Planes).		
	EASTERN FRONT.		
	Enemy troops and aircraft on the aerodromes along the entire war area.	...	...
	The bridge-heads constructed by the Germans across the River KHMAR.	33 planes.	62 planes.
7—9—41.	**(Sunday.)**		
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.		
DAY :—			
	An escort vessel and a supply ship off the DUTCH coast.	...	The escort vessel blown up ; the ship set on fire.
	Offensive sweeps over Northern FRANCE and ENGLISH CHANNEL.	2 day fighters 2 bombers.	1 plane.
NIGHT :—			
	BERLIN		
	The shipyards at KIEL ...	...	Heaviest raid so far.
	The Docks at BOULOGNE ...	...	...
	Aerodromes from HOLLAND in the east down to BRITANNY.	20 bombers. 1 plane.	4 fighters. ...
	SICILY.		
	Sheds, docks and dry docks at PALERMO.	...	Big fires started.
	A coast guard station and a railway station at HCATA.	...	...

Date.	Targets	R. A. F. and Allied losses.	Enemy aircraft losses and results of air bombardment.
7—9—41.	**(Sunday.)**—*cont.*		
	ITALIAN AFRICA.		
	DERNA, CAPUZZO and **BARDIA** ...	No loss.	...
	(By Russian planes).		
	EASTERN FRONT.		
	Enemy aerodromes, aircraft on the aerodromes, air combats and troops along the whole fighting area.	24 planes.	71 planes.
	RUMANIA.		
	BUCHAREST ...	No loss.	...

ENEMY Air Raids over BRITAIN, BRITISH Territories and RUSSIA.

Date.	Targets.	Enemy aircraft losses.	R.A.F. and Allied Air Force losses and results of air bombardment.
2—9—41.	**(Tuesday).**		
	BRITAIN.		
	NIGHT :—		
	Two places in East ANGLIA, North-east ENGLAND and **coastal areas** in Eastern ENGLAND.	...	Slight damages, and a few casualties.
	ITALIAN AFRICA.		
	TOBRUK ...	...	Slight damage.
	EGYPT.		
	SUEZ canal area ...	...	1 killed and 5 injured.
3—9—41.	**(Wednesday.)**		
	BRITAIN.		
	NIGHT :—		
	A few points in North-east ENGLAND	...	No casualties and only slight damage.
	MEDITERRANEAN.		
	MALTA ...	...	Slight civilian damage but no casualties.
4—9—41.	**(Thursday.)**		
	BRITAIN.		
	A few points on the east coast of BRITAIN.	...	No damage or casualties.

Date.	Targets.	Enemy aircraft losses.	R.A.F. and Allied Air Force losses and results of air bombardment.
4—9—41. (Thursday).—*cont.*			
	MEDITERRANEAN.		
	MORNING :—		
	MALTA ...	6 planes many damaged.	...
	AFTERNOON :—		
	MALTA ...	3 planes many more damaged.	2 planes.
	EGYPT.		
	Suburbs of **CAIRO** ...	...	1 killed and 20 injured.
	SUEZ canal area ...	...	2 killed and 3 injured.
5—9—41. (Friday.)			
	BRITAIN.		
	DAY :—		
	A single point in North-East SCOTLAND.	...	A few casualties.
	EGYPT.		
	ALEXANDRIA ...	...	3 killed.
	SUEZ canal zone ...	...	2 killed and 1 injured.
6—9—41. (Saturday.)			
	BRITAIN.		
	NIGHT :—		
	A few scattered places in South-West and East of ENGLAND.	...	Slight damage and no casualties.
	EGYPT.		
	SUEZ Canal area ...	2 planes.	No damage.
	CYPRUS.		
	NICOSIA ...	...	...
7—9—41 (Sunday.)			
	BRITAIN.		
	NIGHT :—		
	A few points on the South-East coast and East coast of ENGLAND.	...	Slight damage and a few casualties.
	A few places in the East coast of SCOTLAND.	...	...

Date.	Targets.	Enemy air-craft losses.	R.A.F. and Allied Air force losses and results of air bombardment.
8—9—41. (Monday.)			
	BRITAIN.		
	Widely seperated points in the coastal districts in East and South-East ENGLAND.	...	Slight damage.
	LIBYA.		
	TOBRUK ...	...	No damage.
	RUSSIA.		
	MOSCOW ...	...	Slight damage to dwelling houses.

DANGER AND OPPORTUNITY.

In two years of bitter warfare India has not yet heard the pulsating growl of a German bomber, nor felt the dis-embodied appetite of a dictator's war machine, nor even suffered (as from the *Emden* in the last war) a hit-and-run attack from the sea. If 70,000 Polish civilians are executed in cold blood, if children drown in the Atlantic to improve a U-Boat commander's log-book, if death is sown methodically in transverse lines across Europe's undefended cities, if straggling refugees cry for mercy to the swooping Stuka and receive steel and lead, if Chinese "co-operation" is sought with slaughter and rape and drugs—India remains secure behind her ramparts.

Her fighting men go forth to hold the western gates by deeds that have already cost one of the aggressors his African booty. At the eastern gates they stand firmly against the threat of further violence ; and on India's land frontiers their young shoulders are braced against invasion beside the ancient shoulders of the hills. Behind them there is peace, and labour and sacrifice that that peace may be preserved.

Notwithstanding the deep-laid designs of the Axis powers, the outer works still stand. **But the enemy has tunnelled**. To outflank the defenders and reach the inner citadel, he had particnlar devices. In Europe they had served his ugly purpose well. In the East, his "master race" theories convinced him, they would serve him better. In Iraq he poured his money into open pockets, and his whispers into open ears. They were not many of them, but

there were enough for his plan, and nearly enough for the destruction of the Iraqi state and the prizing open of a door to India. **Just in time, and in the right way, Britain moved**. Whoever doubts the truth of matters before and after the action in Iraq, the Indian soldiers know it.

From purloined Syrian aerodromes, too late, the Nazi vultures took off to support a treachery already defeated. To Syria and Iran the professional intriguers and saboteurs next carried their secret instructions. In Syria a fratricidal conflict was provoked that cost good blood and stubborn fighting before the breach could be repaired. **In Iran three days of resolute, well directed and merciful action were sufficient to check a plan which would have brought German bombers within reach of Indian towns.**

The nettle has been grasped, but safety will not be finally plucked from danger until the spreading evil has been destroyed at its Nazi roots. There are lessons to be learned. **India's danger is India's opportunity, but divisions in any country in the world are Hitler's opportunity.** He and his collaborators have studied such divisions. They look to them to smooth the path of conquest. They will look to them the more eagerly as the path of conquest becomes more difficult.

It is the sinking of differences in other countries, and between other countries, that have already made that path difficult. Unity will defeat Hitlerism, as disunity invites it. **That unity achieved, there will come a day when India will be proud and satisfied to have joined with her full strength the resolve of three-quarters of the world that " Hitlerism shall mean no more than a name to frighten children with, a shadow of dragon's wings across the face of the sun ".**

HITLER, A CORNERED CRIMINAL.

ATTEMPT TO SHOOT WAY OUT OF ALLIED "POLICE CORDON"

NEED FOR DIVERSIONS BY "ACCOMPLICES" OUTSIDE.

WHY DARLAN AND JAPAN MUST HELP HITLER.

by

Wickham Steed.

When a criminal gangster cornered by the police fears destruction, he tries first to shoot his way out and, second, if he cannot escape, to sell his life as dear as possible.

This, I think, is precisely what Hitler is doing. He is trying to shoot his way through Southern Russia to the Black Sea, and beyond he is trying to use his confederates to create diversions and hamper and damage the police cordon in several directions. Everywhere he is seeking for a weak spot in the lines that are drawing closer around him. Though he is really on the defensive, he must continue to attack. Otherwise his confederates would know he was lost, and might leave him to his fate.

To-day Hitler is still attacking Russia. He is also urging Japan into war against Britain, Russia and even the United States, in the Far East. He is doing all he can to push Vichy France into war with Britain and eventually the United States, so as to get bases for German naval and air operations in North-West Africa.

He is pressing Turkey to give German troops free passage against Britain and Russia in Syria, Iraq and the Caucasus. His agents are working upon Iran and Afghanistan so as to threaten India and menace Syria, Iraq and the Caucasus from the rear.

INTRIGUES IN SOUTH AMERICA.

He is fomenting intrigues and disturbances throughout South America, with the object of embarrassing the Governments of the Latin American Republics, and of influencing their policy.

These efforts also form part of Hitler's 'war of nerves'. They are intended primarily to disconcert his opponents and, secondarily, to keep up the flagging spirits and strengthen the nerves of the German people.

Unless the third phase of the German offensive against Russia can produce some definite result such as the capture of Kiev, Odessa, Moscow or Leningrad, the German people will not be reassured by the repeated declarations of the German High Command that spectacular victories have been won.

In this respect a marked difference is noticeable between German and Russian military bulletins. Ever since the first phase of the German offensive started more than two months ago, the German High Command has either declared that the beaten enemy was being pursued and annihilated or that operations were "proceeding according to plan." Russian military bulletins have usually been silent upon German claims until the destruction of specified German divisions and regiments could be announced. The same tactics of preliminary silence are being followed now. It is, therefore, premature and may be foolish to accept German bulletins as mainly accurate merely because Russian bulletins do not at once contradict the German claims.

RUSSIA AND BRITAIN ON THE OFFENSIVE.

The situation, as I see it, is that Russia and Britain are taking the offensive against Germany, while appearing to be defending themselves. Heavy Russian aircraft are raiding Berlin, while British aircraft continue by day and night their offensive raids against centres of war industry in Western Germany. These raids are progressively destructive.

Simultaneously, the British navy and aircraft are sinking or crippling so large a proportion of enemy shipping that the blockade of Germany is now threatening her with economic strangulation. Four hundred and fifty-nine thousand tons of enemy shipping were destroyed or crippled in this way during July alone.

Since then more heavy blows have been struck. In North Africa it has become difficult for Italy and Germany to supply their forces in Libya, where the constant activity of British and South African air-craft and land patrols prevent the Germans from withdrawing their troops to reinforce their armies against Russia.

COMPELLED TO CREATE DIVERSIONS.

In these circumstances, Hitler is compelled to create every diversion he can. He has pressed the Vichy Government to re-enter the war as his ally. Many French officers, and even General Weygand, are believed to oppose this policy. French feeling is strongly against it both in occupied and in unoccupied France. Admiral Darlan is denounced as a traitor, but his position is not unlike Hitler's. He knows he can expect no mercy from his fellow countrymen if Germany is defeated. So he is willing to help Hitler, in the hope of saving his own skin should Hitler escape defeat.

Nor is the case of Japan very different. The authors of the aggressive policy Japan has now followed for ten years staked everything on a German victory. Withdrawal would be for them as disastrous as defeat.

This is why they, like Hitler's other confederates, may try to shoot their way through the police cordon which encircles them. The coming weeks

may bring many critical developments. At one point or another the cordon formed by the forces of the freedom order may seem to be seriously threatened. Hitler may find the weak spot that he is seeking. If he finds it, it will be reinforced until the cordon is unbreakable. Every month that passes brings the desperate gangster nearer to his doom.

WHAT THE R. A. F. HAS DONE TO GERMANY. AMERICAN CORRESPONDENT'S ACCOUNT. EFFECT OF THE NEW BOMB. PEOPLE'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS PARTY LEADERS.

Important new evidence of the effects of the R. A. F. bombing of Germany comes from W. E. Lucas, American Correspondent in Lisbon of *Radio Boston*, who says:

While Germany is paying a heavy price towards a victory in Russia, the condition of the home front may well be giving the Nazi leaders still more cause for alarm.

Much of the effectiveness of the R. A. F. has been due to the new type of bomb recently put in use.

It is known that the main Fockewulf airplane factory is razed to the ground, though as yet its subsidiary plant on the banks of the river Weser has not been hit. In Hamburg two dockyards where five submarines were under construction have been completely destroyed. All houses and shops around the docks are a rubble. And all that is left standing in Adolf Hitlerplatz, where the Town Hall is situated, is, ironically enough, the statue of William I.

The district around the Friedericksburger station is in ruins. In the early raids on Berlin the Siemens factory in a northwest suburb of the city was severely damaged. The army stores depot at Bellevue has been destroyed, and around the Chorinerstrasse, where 60 houses were bombed, a bomb which hit the gas and water mains caused the drowning of 80 people in one shelter.

It is reported that Goebbels has kept his Ministry's most recent investigation into the spirit of the people away from the German High Command. That, if it is true, may be most significant. Many new stories testifying to the public feeling are built around the shelters where patient citizens sit from four to five hours every night. Meanwhile, resorts in Austria and Bavaria are crowded this summer as they have rarely been before. Everyone who can

leave the Rhineland, and has money to do so, has packed up and gone south. Many leading Nazi officials from Cologne, Hamburg and elsewhere have forsaken their posts, so that places like Carmisch have every room full to overflowing. Many visitors have come frankly to stay for the " duration ".

At the other end of Europe, the Nazi authorities themselves have organised trips to Norway for the bomb-shattered people of the north seaport towns. Curiously enough, most of them are from the middle class. **Workers are not allowed to go, for fear that they might escape and not return to their factories, where they are so badly needed.**

Meanwhile, in the shelters people are asking such questions as " where should we be to-night but for our beloved Fuehrer ?" with the answer : " In bed and asleep"; or " I wonder what dear Hermann will do tomorrow ?" with the answer : " Commit suicide again ", since Goering once foolishly said that he would commit suicide if the British ever penetrated the aerial defences of Germany.

R. A. F. bombs have brought serious consequences to the mass of the people in the heavily raided districts. There are many reports of suicide sleepless nights and scarcity of food, so that the temporary breakdown in the transport services has had an effect on public health. Hospitals are crowded everywhere. At Bielefeld, **the patients have to wait several weeks before they can be admitted.** The same causes are putting such a severe mental and physical strain on the people that breakdowns under pressure of work are now common occurrences.

It seems that many Germans are beginning now for the first time to lose confidence in the promises of their Party leaders. This fact is being fixed upon by anti-Nazis. In underground campaigns great emphasis is being laid on official statements such as that victory will be won before the winter of 1941.

WAR ANNIVERSARY 1941

Balance Sheet—2nd week

I.—THE AXIS.

1940.	1941.
DICTATOR'S DREAM-CASTLES.	**HOW THEY CRUMBLE.**
(*a*) **Towards World Domination.**	(*a*) **For World Freedom.**
1. Unpreparedness, complacency, fear, Quislings smooth road for German hordes ; Denmark, Norway, Holland, Belgium, France share Poland's fate. Hitler secures factories and farms, increases potential war strength.	1. Material gain, but spiritual defeat. " V for Victory " sweeps through Europe. **" In every country into which the German armies and Nazi police have broken," says Churchill, " there has sprung up from the soil a hatred of the German name, and a contempt for the Nazi creed, which the passage of hundreds of years will not efface from human memory."**
2. Ribbentrop negotiates three Power Axis Pact (Germany, Italy, Japan), hoping to warn off U. S. A.	2. U. S. A increases aid to Britain under Lease-Lend Act. **Roosevelt-Churchill meeting leaves no doubt of America's resolve.**
By fear propaganda, threats, promises, economic pressure, " tourists ", he secures signatures of nervous neutrals (Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria) on Protocol to Pact.	Yugoslavia and Greece reject the Pact, defend their independence, are crushed, but not conquered. Guerillas fight on ; others join Allied forces.
3. Hitler launches " New Order" campaign, hoping to create picture of united and contented Europe under benevolent German leadership, menaced by Britain alone.	3. **Sweden, Switzerland, Portugal and Turkey strictly neutral. Spain, professedly pro-Axis, prefers concrete British economic help to worthless promises from Berlin and Rome.** Sabotage and non-cooperation shatter Axis dream, destroy wished-for illusion in outside world. Joint Anglo-American declaration proves Nazi allegation baseless.

1940—*cont.*	1941—*cont.*
(*b*) **Storming the Barricades.**	(*b*) **Fort is Held:**
1. Bismarck's *Drang nach Osten* (Drive to the East) dream revived by Hitler and his jackal accomplice Mussolini.	1. Heavy casualties suffered by Axis armies in Albania, Greece and Yugoslavia. Balkans granary turned into shambles. Italians driven from Africa. German African Corps halted on Egyptian frontier. Axis-inspired revolt in Iraq crushed. Infiltration into Syria nipped in the bud by Allied occupation. Turkey, while accepting Germany's "friendship" pledge, insists on maintenance of strict neutrality and territorial integrity.
2. Hitler hopes to win over Vichy Government as active ally, use French forces and Empire bases against Britain.	2. Apart from brief Syrian campaign (inflicting less than 2,000 British casualties and allowing bases in Syria to pass into Allied control) and tentative collaboration by Darlan-Laval clique, **still no successes.** **New Caledonia and whole of Equatorial Africa joins free France, whose membership and striking power grows daily.**
3. Plans for a Nazi *putsch* in South American republics.	3. Prompt measures taken, as Nazi plots are exposed in the Argentine, Bolivia, Chile, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay.
(*c*) **One victim at a Time.**	(*c*) **Two-front War Nightmare.**
1. Russia, unprepared, tries appeasement. "Ingenious pact with Russia" (says Goering) rules out danger of two-front war.	**1. Russia has gained time to put her defences in order, and when Hitler strikes, hits back hard. British and Russian bombs bring two-front war to very door-steps of Wilhelmstrasse.**

1940.—*cont.*

2. If plan to invade Britain goes awry, Hitler hopes Tokyo, Madrid, Vichy will engage Britain while he tackles Russia.

3. When hour strikes for invasion of Russia, Hitler hopes to call world to *Jehad* "against Bolshevik Menace"

4. Trade agreements between Germany and Russia ease supply difficulties in Germany and occupied countries, aid Nazi war effort.

Hitler hopes to by-pass British blockade by use of Trans-Siberian railway.

1941.—*cont.*

2. All three non-belligerent. Vichy sways uncomfortably on tight-rope of collaboration, Spain, recognising value of British economic aid, sits on fence, while Tokyo talks much, does little.

3. Britain concluded alliance with Russia. U. S. A. sends aid *via* Vladivostock.

Spain acknowledges Civil war debt to Germany, by sending token force to Eastern Front.

Italy—for political prestige and domestic propaganda purposes only—sends a division of "camp-followers", informs world that state of war exists between Albania (1,000,000 population) and the Soviet Union.

Hungary obeys orders from her new capital—Berlin.

Rumania and Finland join in war on Russia, for sole purpose of securing return of territories lost last year.

Very few volunteers from occupied countries. Poland concludes agreement with Russia by which 100,000 Polish war prisoners take field against *Nazi* menace.

4. By attacking Russia, Germany loses annually:

(*i*) 1,000,000 tons of Russian grain.
(*ii*) 700,000 tons of Russian oil.
(*iii*) 100,000 tons of Russian cotton.
(*iv*) Substantial imports of Russian manganese, asbestos, chrome ore, phosphates.
(*v*) 400,000 tons of "illegal" imports *via* Trans-Siberian railway (including oil-seeds, whale oil, silk, rubber, tungsten, hides).

Stalin's "Scorched Earth" policy precludes seizure of Ukrainian harvest and industries.

1940.—*cont.*

(*d*) **Superior Race.**

1. " Advantages falling to Germans cannot be given to Poles without wounding the racial feelings of the German people. Therefore accident compensation, sick pay and so forth are entirely inapplicable to Poles, even if they do identical work. These advantages are for Germans only on racial and political grounds."— *Ostendeutscher Beobachter*.

2. Hitler has " help " of three million foreign workers.

1,400,000 prisoners of war work for him.

1,000,000 Poles have been enlisted in his slave-labour gangs.

600,000 Czechs, Dutchmen, Belgians, Frenchmen, Danes, Norwegians, Greeks, and Yugoslavs forced to work for Germany under threat of starvation.

(*e*) **Multiplication.**

With some 300 million souls in thrall in Europe, Hitler looks forward to rapid subjugation of Asia, Africa and the Americas.

1941.—*cont.*

(*d*) **Superior spirit.**

1. **Polish fighter pilots flying with R. A. F. from bases in Britain have destroyed 250 German planes.**

Frenchmen and Dutchmen cheer R. A. F. planes, shout " Come and bomb us !" Light signals guide British pilots to Nazi military targets in occupied territories.

Enslaved Europe looks to Britain and their Free Government in London to rekindle the torch of individual freedom on the Continent.

Despite heavy penalties if caught, tens of thousands listen to B. B. C., obey commands of Colonel Britton, leader of the " V " Army.

2. **Slaves down tools during British and Russian air raids.**

Mines sown in Suez Canal by German planes fail to explode, have been filled with sand by Dutch munition workers.

Sabotage on an increasing scale.

(*e*) **Division.**

In Europe Hitler has achieved domination without reconciliation, and the hollowness of his victories recoils like a boomerang.

1940.—*cont.*

Backed by a succession of unparalleled victories, he has some reason for confidence.

His power is multiplied, his dreams seem near to realisation.

1941.—*cont.*

Unpleasant surprises prick the German invinciblity bubble in Russia, halt drive to the east in Iraq, Syria and Libya.

Set-backs undermine confidence, reduce power, turn dream to nightmare.

II—BRITAIN.

FIRE OVER ENGLAND.

(a) **Breakers Ahead.**

1. Britain, after Dunkirk, has only one division of her island garrison fully equipped.

2. Royal Navy, deprived of French help in Mediterranean, faced with additional foe in shape of Italian Navy.

3. R. A. F., supreme in technical excellence and skill, but heavily outnumbered.

Italian Air Force and loss of French Air Force, increase disparity.

4. Italian Armies threaten Egypt, Sudan, Kenya.

FIRE OVER GERMANY.

(a) **Full Sail.**

1. **Britain now has more than four million men under arms, fully trained and finely equipped.**

2. British naval strength substantially increased.

Italian Navy, stunned at Taranto and Matapan, collects barnacles in harbour.

Important convoys sail safely through Mediterranean.

3. R. A. F., has won Battle of Britain, is steadily approaching numerical superiority.

While *Luftwaffe* loses planes by the thousand on Eastern Front, R. A. F. takes delivery of 3,500 American-built warplanes, and thousands more are coming soon.

Two thousand planes shot out of skies over Albania, East Africa, Libya and Mediterranean, Italian Air Force seeks German support.

4. Italian Armies enter British territories—escorted by British guards. **Prison camps overflowing with Italian prisoners by the lakh.**

1940—*cont.*

5. Invasion of Britain imminent, says Berlin.

(b) **Bombs on Britain.**

1. His air armada shattered, Hitler tries to break British civilian morale by blind bombing.........Second Great Fire of London; Coventry, Liverpool, Bristol, Plymouth and other British cities in ruins. 42,274 civilians killed in a year.

1941—*cont.*

5. "Let 'em come!" says London. But the Home Guard is still waiting for the great day.

Berlin now talks of possible British invasion of the continent.

(b) **Bombs on Germany.**

1. **"What he has done is to kindle a fire in British hearts, here and all over the world, which will glow long after all traces of the conflagrations he has caused in London have been removed".**—*Churchill, Sep. 11, 1940.*

Bloody, but unbowed, the people of Britain stand firm, their spirit stronger than ever.

Military targets in German and occupied territories shudder under weight of R. A. F.'s day-and-night offensive.

"In the last few weeks alone we have thrown upon Germany about half the tonnage of bombs thrown by the Germans upon our cities during the whole course of the war. But this is only the beginning."—*Churchill, July 14, 1941.*

Heavily engaged in Russia, Goering can spare only a few planes for tip-and-run raids on Britain.

Total of German bombers over Britain **in four weeks** (July/Aug.) not more than 300.

Total of British bombers over Germany **in a single night's operations regularly** more than 300.

Soviet Air Force, after notable success in attacks on German oil sources in Rumania, **starts bombing Berlin** (August 7, 1941).

1940.—*cont.*

2. Goering boasts that his *Luftwaffe* is superior to the R. A. F. in numbers and quality.

Air *blitz* on Poland, Low Countries and France seems to confirm this contention.

(c) War at Sea.

1. Failure of German invasion plans followed by Battle of the Atlantic. U-boats, surface-raiders and long-range bombers try to sever Britain's life-line, and force surrender by starvation.

2. Hitler scoffs at British blockade. Europe will supply all my needs, he thinks.

1941.—*cont.*

2. *Luftwaffe* tattered and shaken over Britain and Russia.

Air losses for three months, May, June, July, 1941 :—

Eastern Front

German 6,000 ; Russian 4,000.

Other Theatres

German 938 ; Italian 119 ; British 661.

Up to July 31, 1941, R. A. F. alone had destroyed 8,252 Axis planes since war started.

(c) War at Sea.

1. Combined British, Allied and Neutral shipping losses average up to June 1941, 324,000 tons monthly.

But thousands of ships still carry food and munitions safely to British ports.

Colossal building programmes in U. S. A. and Canada, as well as in British shipyards, help to replace tonnage. Reduction of non-essential imports saves shipping space.

U-boat sinkings give cause for satisfaction, says Admiralty. Bases of long-range bombers hammered by R. A. F. *Bismarck* sunk ; *Scharnhorst*, *Gneisenau*, *Prinz Eugen* kept immobilised in dock at Brest by R. A. F. vigilance and precision bombing.

2. Dislocation of communications inside Europe—by sabotage, bombing and unprecedented demands on railway rolling stock, necessitated by German campaigns—forces Germany to send more and more supplies by sea.

Continuous R. A. F. Coastal Command patrol accounts for average of one ship sunk, one damaged, every day.

In single daylight raid on Rotterdam (July 16, 1941) Bomber Command knocks out as much shipping as the entire armada of U-boats,

1940.—*cont.*

(d) **Summing Up.**

Hitler, cocksure of a quick victory after Fall of France, promised the German people peace by Christmas, 1940.

When his invasion plan was thwarted, he postponed the peace prophecy to sometime in 1941.

By Spring, 1941, he had begun to talk of victory 'next year".

Since then the Russian campaign has convinced the German people that victory may come sometime, but possibly never.

1941.—*cont.*

surface-raiders and bombers have ever sunk between them in ten days and nights.

212 Axis merchantmen bottled up in neutral ports by British blockade.

(d) **Summing Up.**

Churchill makes no prophecies, but (June 11, 1941) tells Allied Governments :—

" We cannot yet see how deliverance will come or when it will come, but nothing is more certain than that every trace of Hitler's footsteps, every stain of his infected and corroding fingers, will be sponged and purged and, if need be, blasted from the surface of the earth."

In contrast to Hitler's crumbling dream-castles, Britain, strong in will and arms, looks forward with steady confidence to the dawn that must follow the nightmare.

The Difference.

" The **Germans** are sure they are going to win. They tell you so in a loud voice, but almost invariably they watch your expression to see how you take this boast. They are painfully anxious to hear how the outside world estimates their chances.

" The **British** simply assume that in the end they will prevail. From the Foreign Secretary down to the hotel porter they are keen to hear the reports of the rare traveller who comes with direct news from Germany, but they don't care a rap for any outsider's opinion of British prospects ".

—*Anne O'Hara McCormick, in the " New York Times".*

THE AXIS SPEAKS—AND IS ANSWERED.

A Commentary on Enemy Broadcasts to India and the Near East.

For the period—August 25—31, 1941.

IRAN WEEK.

"The Anglo-Soviet invasion of a neutral Muslim country is one of the greatest crimes of world-history. This is obviously the result of the vicious meeting of Churchill and Roosevelt...........the British deprived Muslim countries like Syria, Lebanon and Iraq of their independence.

Germany will soon defeat these enemies of humanity and give them their due." (*German news in Persian and Arabic, Aug. 26.*)

It may be recalled that in Sept. 1940 Berlin said of General de Gaulle's operations at Dakar: "Churchill has committed the biggest crime in the history of the world". Previous "biggest crimes in history" of which Germany has accused Mr. Churchill, were the sinking of the British ships *Athenia* and *City of Benares*, the Munich beer-hall explosion, and—believe it or not—the bombing of Buckingham Palace.

After dealing with the Quisling rebels in Iraq, Britain restored the sovereignty and independence previously enjoyed by Iraq as a result of British Policy. Over Syria and Lebanon Britain never exercised authority, but she has strongly supported the Free French promise of Syrian independence.

FRUSTRATED FLOUNDERINGS.

"The British Government have announced the complete blockade of the Muslim country Iran." (*German news in Persian and Arabic, Aug. 27.*)

Blockade has not been declared, but trade with Iran is to be carried on under the license system, so that goods destined for Iran do not reach the hands of the Nazis. The export of wheat and other foodstuffs to Germany to pay for the "industrialisation" of Iran with Nazis at key-posts has already caused misery and starvation among the people of Iran. The British operations, unlike every military expedition the Germans have undertaken, are followed by food-trucks entering, not leaving the country.

"It is said that immense satisfaction is expressed in Jewish circles in Palestine at the Anglo-Soviet move in Iran. Who is not aware of the Jewish attitude towards Islam? How could they feel otherwise?" (*Italian news in Arabic, Aug. 27.*)

This is the ingenious method adopted by the Italian "Protector of Islam" to surmount the difficult hurdle presented by the Palestine Arab newspaper, *Falastin*, **which writes:**

"The Allied march represents resolute, prompt and timely action. The Anglo-Soviet drive is not designed to undermine the sovereignty of Iran".

v v v v v v v v v v v v v

FASHIONS IN AIR ACTIVITY.

"The British army made an attack on Iran, and British aircraft began to bomb the cities of Iran. It is officially known by the Iranian Government that the number of the killed soldiers and citizens is 3,000 approximately." (*German news in Hindustani, Aug. 30.*)

In notable contrast to the Nazis, whose first "approach" to the Yugoslav people was a mass bombing attack on the undefended city of Belgrade, British air activity in the Iran operations has been confined to the dropping of leaflets and the strafing of aerodromes. There has been no bombing of towns.

Casualties among the military have not yet been announced. The lumping together of civilian and military casualties to produce their own figure is typical of Nazi ideas of warfare.

WITHOUT COMMENT.

"The people of Bohemia and Moravia (Czechoslovakia) are leading a peaceful life. Everything is going on quite normally. All kinds of restrictions have been imposed for the convenience of the public. (*German broadcast in English, Aug. 25.*

COSMOPOLITANA.

1. "India is awake; she is mighty and formidable; and she shall, if you so determine, be mightier yet".

(*H. E. The Viceroy's Second War Anniversary broadcast from Simla, September 3*).

2 "Where the German used to double or treble his estimate of his enemy's losses, he now multiplies by ten or twelve—a good sign for our cause".

(*Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell, C.-in-C., in a broadcast from Simla, September 3*).

3. "It is in the ultimate interests of both Britain and Russia that a strong and independent Iranian State should exist".

(*The London 'Economist', August 29*).

4. "It's an extraordinary state of affairs that Germany, with an overland route to Turkey running through occupied or controlled country, cannot deliver the goods on a scale remotely approaching the deliveries from Britain, separated by 12,000 miles of dangerous sea".

(*Mr. Richard Dimbleby, in a B.B.C. talk recorded from Ankara, August 28*).

5. "The man wins when the machine has done its worst".

(*Mr. R. G. Menzies, former Australian Premier, in the Daily Mail, September 1*).

6. "This year that has just ended was one of the blackest years in human history".

(*Mr. Mackenzie King, Canadian Premier, in a broadcast, September 1, 1940*).

PROGRAMME OF LECTURES

OF THE

Pudukkottai State War Information Bureau.

1941—

LECTURE LXI—(*Batch 4*).

13, Saturday ...	Town Hall	...	6.30 p. m.
14, Sunday ...	Muslim Association, Pudukkottai.		5.30 p. m.
	Nirpalani	...	6.00 p. m.
	Avoor	...	6.30 p. m.
15, Monday ...	Andakkulam	...	6.00 p. m.
	Killanur	...	6.30 p. m.
16, Tuesday ...	Karayur	...	6.00 p. m.
	Idayathur	...	6.30 p. m.
17, Wednesday	Semmattividuthi	...	6.00 p. m.
	Malayur	...	6.30 p. m.
18, Thursday ...	Narthamalai	...	6.00 p. m.
	Uppiliakkudi	...	6.30 p. m.
19, Friday ...	Puduppatti (Ponnamaravathi).		6.00 p. m.
	Vendampatti	...	6.30 p. m.

Sri Brihadamba State Press, Pudukkottai, 1,000—13-9-41.